NEW YORK CITY'S FARM FOR INEBRIATES AND DRUG ADDICTS

Redemption of Drunkards by Outdoor Work and Proper Surroundings the Purpose of Newly Formed Colony

RUG addicts as well as in-ebriates will be treated at the farm colony which New York city has established in Warwick, Orange county. For the use of the victims of drugs it is planned to maintain ten big tents and a large dining marquee, with kitchen attached, on a plateau overlooking the lake. These tents should accommodate 100 patients.

The city has appropriated \$9,000 for this tent colony, the establish-ment of which follows the opening of the new dormitories, for which \$7,000 was granted. Each dormitory has room for twenty-eight men, and in connection with the remodelled farmhouse will furnish accommodations for 100 patients.

With the completion of this new building the farm was ready for the reception of cases. The first man to be committed went to Warwick for a term of three years. At the farm he met a man who had preceded him; a case of voluntary commitment. The latter was charmed with what he had seen of life at the farm.

"I'm here for a year," he boasted to the newcomer.

"You've got nothin' on me," retorted the new man; "I'm up for three."

The new director assumed the administration of the farm in January Work on the permanent buildings of concrete will be pushed forward so that they may be occupied in the autumn.

The farm has already made use of its brick making machine and concrete paths have taken the place of trails over the farm, while fine roads Temporary arrangements have been whereon it is intended to carry out have been built by residents of the made with hospitals, looking to the intensive gardening. The idea is to

of a mile from the main buildings, as a carefully planned system of cot- his own benefit and that of the init is intended to separate drug addicts tages, with a hospital and administra- stitution. from alcoholic inebriates. Each of the tion buildings. The farm is not yet The colony is fifty-eight miles from ten new tents will hold ten men, who equipped to take care of serious New York, in the township of Warwill dine in the big marquee. "It is expected," said Charles Sam-

son, executive head of the Board of

treatment. By way of relaxation the of medical work, Mr. Samson has hitherto been generally regarded is from the hospital patients will be search into the physiological, psyinmates have perfected so fine a developed the agricultural possibil- nothing new. As early as the second assigned to cottages, the various chological and sociological aspects of have deserted local houses of amusement in order to attend concerts at
ment in order to attend conce tendance that Mr. Samson says they plan charging a small admission fee physician in chief to St. Francis's sons were mentally affected and could treatment and for differentiation and enness.

gurated a work of scientific research



Charles Samson, executive secretary board of inebriety.

cases.

son, executive head of the Board of fore the completion of its first sec- land encroach upon its boundaries, and Inebriety. "that the \$200,000 asked tion, which is intended to hold 250 the city plans to purchase these at for the erection of permanent build-inmates, is due to the effect of the some future time and incorporate ings will be granted readily, now State's anti-drug law in crowding the them in the farm. the work is actually under way hospitals with drug addicts for whom "Our total capacity," said Mr. Samand the success of the treatment no proper provision can be made. son, "will be at least a thousand The predominating group will be the be helped after their discharge.

doors, and this forms part of the ing it preparatory to the inception as sick men and not as they have fication and individual treatment, pected that valuable results from remusical organization that villagers ities of the place, turning over its century of the Christian era Ulpian, groups of which will differ in size, alcoholism will be obtained. By the the farm. So large is the outside at- der the medical direction of Dr. John where drunkards could be housed and control of the inmates. and devoting this fund to equipment. Hospital. New York and saved the be restored. That is what we plan segregation—essential factors in the The Board of Inebriety has inau
State some \$6.245.47.

in New York, which looks to the the beauty of the farm site, which be located to the best advantage from alike, but will receive individual at- care will be exercised to prevent con-

treatment of such cases as may be allot each patient a small portion of The tent colony is three-quarters accommodated, pending the erection of ground in which he may exercise for

wick, and cost the city \$75,000. It This opening of the farm colony be- happens that several small parcels of

of voluntary cases in the farmhouse demonstrated."

Practically all the work is out of pushing forward the work of develop
This thing of treating inebriates in separate rooms to permit of the process in the farmhouse demonstrated. The predominating group will be predominating gro

State some \$6.245.47. to do. treatment of inebriates—will be pro-Mr. Samson is enthusiastic about 'The several groups of buildings will vided. The inmates will not be treated furnishings, will be manufactured, but said:

possible to institute practical study

"Supplies required by the city gov-

years the labor of the inmates will | said of drug addiction. I look for

probably be limited to the erection of about 40 per cent. of cures among buildings and the development and drug addicts if they can be kept long

before and after admission to do too much to further it. the farm, and the law provides for a reception hospital in the city. Ar- Such cases can only be dealt with as rangements have been made with sev-eral hospitals which will probably ob-cording to individual needs. The viate the necessity of a special hos- farm is not a place to straighten up

its attitude toward inebriety by au-be kept under observation for three thorizing the formal commitment of or four years, or as their needs reinebriates to private licensed institu- quire, and incurable alcoholic cases tions for the insane. In this act New will be dropped from the farm and York as well as Massachusetts left to the city and themselves. adopted the views of medical men who have given years to the study and right way to go about the problem of treatment of alcoholic and drug in-inebriety; it is the most rational line, before, but they liked to go to his

of inebriety believe will be of such It will do a lot for the inebriate, and is a great leader. We need in this value to humanity. Referring to it its tendency will be to get him up work appeal to the religious ideals in Dr. John Dorning, who has worked on his feet again. I believe that the colony from the medical point of view, an inhibitory effect upon alcoholism, open air pavilion, separate from the

cure and redemption of men afflicted includes in its 800 acres a lake of an administrative standpoint, keeping tention according to their condition flict with present prison industries causation of alcoholism than has been farm. with alcoholic or drug inebriety. 150 acres, surrounded by rich land in mind the peculiar purpose of each. and requirements, and patients will or labor unions. During the first few possible before and the same may be "Ar

enough. You can't cure drug cases in 'Medical treatment will not be con- a short time. This work is of the fined to the institution but will be greatest importance and one cannot "There is no specific for alcoholism.

drunken men. Such cases will still year. In 1913 New York demonstrated go to the hospitals. Our patients will

and when we have our city depart-It is this work of study to be con- ment in operation we can accomplish out the plans for the building of the probation work in the city will have A good many may be treated success- others, where patients who happen to "I think we will go deeper into the fully here without ever going to the

Crowding of Hospitals by New Drug Law Hastened Starting of Plan Before Buildings Were Ready

fited by an open air life with sumcient exercise and enough work to eccupy but not tax them. Recreation and amusement out of doors is desirable, and there is a splendid natural athletic field and amphitheatre on the grounds that is the very place for games.

"For a nervous inebriate an out door life is the thing, together with some useful occupation. Judgment must be used not to overdo the amount of occupation, but to regulate the work to the capacity of each man, "Constructive work is a therapeutic measure, and efforts will be directed

toward the building and upkeeping of the farm. After the start it should be self-sustaining, and there will be all classes of men to make it so. "It is a question whether it would not be wise to take a man from his usual vocation and occupy his min

with something different. To take a bookkeeper and set him to keeping books, for instance, would be absurd "Our plan is to build a system of cottages and erect a segment of a hoapital for the detention and classification of patients. After the cases have been studied here, physically and men tally, and the course of treatment has for them determined upon, they w! be passed on to a dormitory cottage

where they will be still further under observation. It is planned to have from twelve to sixteen men in a cot tage, each with a room for himself which he will care for himself. "We plan to have a central kitchen but each cottage will have its separate dining room. At the same tim we want every cottage to be an independent unit, so that should it happen

to be snowed in, for instance, it could

conduct its own housekeeping. "Then it is proposed to have a recreation building, with a reading room and gymnasium. We want the men to have mental change and diversion. Now we have a director and means to house about 200 patients. but to get our plans in real running order will, I believe, require about a

on the leader. And as a leader work of this character I think that the Rev. George S. Avery of Mour Vernon holds the key to the situation He's a wonder. He knows how to han-"I feel that this farm pian is the dle men who need uplifting. Men tell before, but they liked to go to his metings; that he 'talks right from the shoulder and hits the spot.' They

"Another plan of ours is to have an that while receiving treatment for in

HOPE FOR VICTIMS OF DRUG HABIT IN NEWLY DISCOVERED TREATMEN

ported to have been surprisingly sat- any great hope of success.

In a paper he prepared recently for publication in the medical press partially outlined the theory on which sentially not a nurosis, a psychosis is working. This theory he formulated while he was resident physician to the alcholic and prison wards of Bellevue Hospital.

When he was appointed to that position, he says, his definition of narcotic drug addiction would have voiced the popular and generally accepted conception. He looked upon weakness of will power and mental stamina; a condition arising from the habitual use of a narcotic drug which caused a deterioration and degeneration of the physical, moral and mental being; an abandonment of the individual to the pleasure derived from sensuous indulgence; a habit; a vice; a morbid appetite to go to any lengths and, lost to self-

tion entirely and began the study of truth begin to be apparent." the narcotic drug addict as a clinical problem, viewing him as a sick man statements of narcotic drug action a natural antidote poison as a proand his clinical manifestations in the light of physical action and reaction.

As a result of this study, continued for some half a dozen years, he arrived at the same conclusions which were reached by Dr. George E. Pettey the same. Memphis, Tenn., in a longer course The two were not acquainted and of course worked independently, but their conclusions, practically identical, have been such as to lead them to treat drug addiction in a manner entirely different from the generally accepted views of the pro-

So far as can be learned there is no treatment such as theirs employed elsewhere, though the profession generelly is watching their work with kem interest and there seems to be reason to believe that the new theory will find many believers in the tween the drug itself and the antinear future. Briefly told, and in the language

the first place they do not employ any substitute for the drug to which the action of the other. victim is addicted. Neither do they attempt any immediate with- excitation of the one and the depres-Here that the habit, however it may obvious and time honored expedient resulting from the use of the drug immediate response from nature. In and which thereafter so dominates the many cases there is no such response. the drug is a physical necessity only the antidote and continues to produce

The theory is that this condition, the evil of the action of the anti- ings with incandescent lamps, the "pin-

of treating persons addicted of the addiction and that while that be treated.

to drug habits has been on cause exists no substitute for the lin other we trial in institutions under the drug can be found nor can any remands the drug can be found nor can any refound nor can any re- mands the drug charge of the Department of Correc- duction of the dosage be accomplished precisely as the drug meets the antition and the results thus far are re- without needless suffering or with toxin which nature provides as an Dr. Ernest S. Bishop of these physicians admit freely that produces the agonies from which the cases. 151 West Eighty-fifth street, visiting cures have been effected in individual in which he will tell some- evidence that the demand of the sys- itself. thing of the results of the year's tem for the drug has not been elimi-

> Dr. Pettey has written regarding he this: "Narcotic drug addiction is es or a vice, but is a systemic disease, functional it may be, true, but a disease nevertheless, one which yields promptly and completely to rational lished physiological laws without the intervention of any so-called 'specific' of any kind.

and arrived independently at conclu- little to people." sions identical with my own, is evipander to which the debauche would in his work or mine until the erro- electrical development respect, did not wish to escape from ings was recognized and an indepen- recently when President Holton H. After a few months of bedside ob- the drug addict as a sick man was beservation he discarded this concep- gun. Then and only then did the invite Mr. Edison to attend the

As well as may be told in lay terms the theory is that continued use of interpreting his history, his such drugs causes the body to set up tection against the effects of the drug itself. The symptoms in morphine poisoning are more spectacular and more clearly defined than with other drugs, but the principle appears to be

And this natural antidote, continuing to be set up by the system as the use of the drug continues, comes to be a provoking cause of increased use and constitutes the real disease which is amenable to treatment and which must be cured before the actual physical necessity for the drug can be re-

The object of the treatment is to ge rid of the antitoxin referred to. As a layman might express it, nature in its struggle to withstand the assaults of the drug sets up a seesaw action betoxin, and so long as this is not interfered with the only relief possible of a layman, their theory is this: In from the evil effects of either one of these poisons is to be obtained from

The system alternates between the of the drug itself. They be- sion and danger of the other. But the of gradually reducing the dosage of of a certain condition of the system the drug does not as a rule meet with ndividual that the continued use of The body forms a habit of providing to be overcome by attacking the ab- it as a guard against the attack it has Diego the older, more widely known learned to expect from the drug and method is that of outlining the build-

Both of antidote. But the antitoxin is what these are found to be similar in all

It is therefore the elimination of the

in the case of any other disease, and moved and the craving disappears.

lar symptoms in any other case. No use of the drug will depend entirely occasion to use it, either as a medicine

year a new theory, by reflex action, has become the cause, toxin results in the disease which is first attempted, attempt is made to interfere directly, on his own choice. He will no longer or from a daredevil kind of curiosity. I ness from several

ordinary course of treatment of simi- becomes again normal, but his future

treatment in a large percentage of any other treatment the habit returns The cure of the habit is then com- cases, and two points of special inter- after any subsequent use of the drug. plete, though the patient's condition est have been noted in many of the And generally it has been found that victim suffers. By eliminating this The details of the treatment vary depends on how great the ravages of cases in which cures have been made. physician to the workhouse hospital, cases by substitution or by reduction. from the system the demand for the according to the individual treated. disease have been. Continued medical First, there being no return of the s responsible for the introduction of but they question the permanence of drug is removed and the power of There is no specific formula employed. treatment may be necessitated by that craving, the patient almost invariably he was before being cured. the new method of treatment. He such cures and point to the frequent is now preparing a report to the delapses of the patients afterward as no longer exists a craving for the drug symptoms that appear and follows the siderable time may elapse before he of ever using the drug again, and secondly, if for any reason there be

"There is no doubt in my mind." said Deputy Commissioner Lewis of the Department of Correction, "of the success that has attended the new treatment thus far though it is still too soon to give out any reliable sta-

tistics. A report will soon be made on the results of the first year, for it was only last June when the department really began to have it applied to the patients in our charge, and so far as I know it is not practised elseat a world's fair?" queried Secretary where. Of course I presume Dr. Bishop and Dr. Pettey both use it in their private practice and there may be other physicains who do, but I do "No." returned the veteran inventor. not know of them. "Chicago in 1893 was the best of all." From this subject Edison turned

We did not inaugurate the use of it till we induced Dr. Pettey to come naturally to that of outdoor lighting here and look over our hospital on generally, especially streets, and had Blackwell's Island with Dr. Bishop. some characteristic views to offer. "I Then, as I say, we began in June. believe," he said, "that ultimately the

"We have separate accommodations for forty-five addicts in the women's hospital and for about the same numher for men, and these quarters are amps. The whole tendency, as I many addicts who cannot be placed had their way, but you will note that in these isolated wards and who cannone of the great electrical inventors not therefore be watched so closely, for there is always the possibility of who stood behind them have anydrugs being smuggled in and they "In the incandescent lamp field the cannot be screened as carefully as the march of progress is energetically patients in these two wards are.

"We had 8.952 patients committed tungsten lamps with nitrogen filled to our charge last year, about onebulbs would light a baseball game third of whom were sent to the werkhouse. Of these some 400 or 500 were treated for drug addiction, but of "The bad thing with the arc lights these again fully two-thirds remained is that they are too widely separated under our care for too short a time way, in my opinion, to get proper and to give the new system a fair chance. The doctors in the department, I believe, all agree that for the good of the people who are sent to us they quently and get uniform distribution over every foot of street. It will take should all be sent for at least a year, "Of course they are talking profestime and money to make the change. sionally, for a large majority of those who are committed are really sick ago under adverse conditions, but now They haven't had a fair chance in the in all the larger cities the circumpatients it has been possible to give

stances are favorable for more uni- of causes. But with perhaps 200 form and efficient street lighting." Mr. Edison was positive that the the new treatment a fair trial and it day of the "jitney" auto would be has been actually successful in fully brief and that street railways had half of these cases. little cause for fear. "But when you come to the electric natural result of this has been that

vehicle for general use, and more as the news of what we are doing particularly the electric truck, I see has been spread around there have partment drug squad, w no end to their future," said Edison been great numbers of applications way, was Becker's old squir very emphatically. "The horse is a for the treatment. From what is other officials, but I don't very poor motor, its food is nigher called the 'underworld' there have self that it is anywhere priced than ever, he is risky property, come a great many who tell us frankly stamped out. The traffic is and nobody now wants him in the that they have committed some offence city. As to the gasolene truck, I do against the law for the purpose of engaged in it is not going to give not think it can compete with the being sent to the Island in the hope his business because he is pu electric, whose motor has only one that they may be treated for their cell. He'll take his business y enoving part, while the gas motor has drug habit, and we have had several 400 with all the consequent deprecia- applications from victims among the tion. You can't find a gas truck, I more reputable divisions of the com- to induce him to undertake the sale guess, that is five years old. The elec- munity, but of course we have ac- of drugs in the prison, should tric truck is going to come into its own commodations for only a limited numsoon and electrical men should be doing.

set the ball rolling. It takes time to doing.

"We have to look at this drug busisoon and electrical men should help ber and can do no more than we are as much as \$300.

be treated.

In other words, the antitoxin demands the drug as its only antidote leading to the constitution and leading to th toms are studied exactly as they are demand of the system for it is re- clared, has been attained by the new namely, that in all cases of cures by fic in the drugs is still more so, bell

preventive instead of restorative "In this direction the work that has been done by the Police Department a recurrence of the habit will place and the District Attorney's office re the victim in a worse condition than cently has been really splendid was not long ago that the city was full of men, women and boys who made a living by peddling the stuff here and there and everywhere on the streets and even in the subway introducing it to new victims and sell ing it to those who already had the habit. Now you can hardly find one of these pedlers even if you know

how to look for them. "Then the smaller drug stores which the illegitimate sale was carried on boldly have been so thoroughly intimidated by a number of arrests sell dope to any excepting to those in whom they have great confidence Probably they continue to sell, but the are very secret about it. And one or two of the larger stores where they were formerly careless brought in line. It has been a great work, and the new laws on the subje-

have undoubtedly done great go "There is one result of the partial suppression of the business, however which is by no means good for anybody except a few daring individuals who defy the law and take The price of the drugs has gone up enormously, and of course their profits as long as they are not caught have grown correspondingly.

"Heroin, for example, which used to be sold for \$1 an ounce, now brings as much as \$5 when it can be bought at all. And cocaine, formerly to had for \$4 an ounce, has gone un to \$18 or \$20. I know of one case ! which a victim paid \$15 for a single blow of it, and a blow is a very "Then there is the danger of ut

scrupulous persons establishing bogus sanitariums where, under the prelext of curing the habit, they can give the drug in any quantities may desire, charging any price they like, of course. This may a a fanciful supposition, but it isn't. We have already had a conviction ! such case and the proprietor of what was called a manitarium was sen! the penitentiary for a year

"It has been claimed that the traffic in this city has been practical; "One interesting and perfectly stamped out, and as I said, by Lieut, Sehroub of the tive and a bold business ma

> "One of our keepers repor not long ago that a prisoner had trief how by investing \$15 he could make

gun, and it is going on.

Edison Talks on Lighting of Two Pacific Coast Fairs

lated Thomas A. Edison one dub it. as he reached his great Martin produced photographs of the works at the foot of the Orange Mountain, New Jersey. The veteran expositions. He first showed the San buildings in the daytime and see hibition. bright morning last week "The fact that Dr. Bishop, who as inventor was gazing complacently at Diego pictures. resident physician to the psychopathic the towering white buildings that had ward of Bellevue Hospital personally already replaced the acres of old ones studied and analyzed thousands of swept away by the great fire of the narcotic cases under conditions of spring. "Now I can concentrate on continuous day and night observation the benzol problem, or even talk a tin as he handed Mr. Edison flood Mr. Edison was not through with

It is necedless to say that in the midst of his interest in benzol Mr. soning. No progress was made either Edison retains the keenest interest in

This fact was vividly brought out dent and unbiassed clinical study of Scott of the National Electric Light Association went to West Orange to annual convention at San Francisco the first week in June. The temptation for Edison to go was strong, but could not overcome the pull of all the new works, of benzol, of the question of aniline dyes and other aspects of the problem of making the United States self-sufficient so that no cutting off of foreign supplies could

break down its industries. On this aspect of protection Mr. Edison insisted very strongly: "Where would the country have been electrically if buying abroad its supplies of dynamos, motors, are and incandescent lamps? A country which per capita spends more for electricity than for daily bread would have been reduced to electrical starvation for a long period until factories could be started. Now the war makes absolutely no difference to us, and we ship at least \$25,000,000 of electrical apparatus abroad every year, with more to follow No one can deny this aspect of a protective tariff."

Narrowing from the general down to the particular, Mr. Edison gave some interesting and novel opinions on electrical subjects. President Scott and Secretary Martin of the National Electric Light Association submitted to him photographs of the electric lighting of both the San Francisco and the San Diego expositions. There has been universal admiration of the "flood" illumination of the Panama-Pacific Exposition where all the buildings have light thrown on them from exterior sources. flooding them like sunlight. At San

San Diego's triumph came when Mr. cisco fair.

lines, though."

"Good!" ejaculated Mr. Edison as see the buildings at night as well as he scanned them. "Too many broken all day. Let the buildings be dark "Now look at these." said Mr. Mar- will get a beautiful spectacular effect."

HAT looks good to me," ejacu- hole effect," as architects scornfully light views of the "Tower of Jewels" his "iconoclasm." "Don't you think and other buildings at the San Fran- the architecture is the finest ever seen

> them better. The people don't want to and then, with outline lighting, you



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